Examiner's search notes for 09/788,476

Search09788476
s hcc(w)1

Items	File
61	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2002/Jun W3
41	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2002/Jun W4
1	35: Dissertation Abs Online_1861-2002/May
2	65: Inside Conferences_1993-2002/Jun W4
21	71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2002/Jun W4
39	73: EMBASE_1974-2002/Jun W3
13	94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2002/May W1
5	98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2002/May
10	144: Pascal_1973-2002/Jun W4
10	149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2002/Jun W3
47	155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2002/Jun W3
2	156: ToxFile_1966-2002/Mar W4
42	159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/May
37	162: CAB HEALTH_1983-2002/May
1	172: EMBASE Alert_2002/Jun W4
1	266: FEDRIP_2002/Apr
33	399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2002/UD=13626
1	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1974-1989/Dec
7	442: AMA Journals_1982-2002/Jun B1
1	444: New England Journal of Med._1985-2002/Jun W4

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Jun W3
(c) 2002 BIOSIS
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Jun W4
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Jun W3
*File 155: Daily alerts are now available. This file has
been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed.
File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/May
(c) format only 2002 Dialog Corporation
*File 159: The file will be reloaded. Accession Numbers will change.

Set	Items	Description
S1	191	HCC(W)1
S2	134	S1 NOT PY=>2000
S3	59	RD (unique items)
S4	25390	DS
S5	8	S3 AND NUCLE?

s hcc and marker?

Items	File

664 5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2002/Jun W3
634 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2002/Jun W4
10 35: Dissertation Abs Online_1861-2002/May
2 65: Inside Conferences_1993-2002/Jun W4
350 71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2002/Jun W4
674 73: EMBASE_1974-2002/Jun W3
2 77: Conference Papers Index_1973-2002/May
230 94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2002/May W1
7 98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2002/May
64 135: NewsRx Weekly Reports_1995-2002/Apr W1
400 144: Pascal_1973-2002/Jun W4
95 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2002/Jun W3
894 155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2002/Jun W3
142 156: ToxFile_1966-2002/Mar W4
914 159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/May
49 162: CAB HEALTH_1983-2002/May
20 172: EMBASE Alert_2002/Jun W4
11 266: FEDRIP_2002/Apr
8 399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2002/UD=13626
2 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1974-1989/Dec
33 442: AMA Journals_1982-2002/Jun B1
1 444: New England Journal of Med._1985-2002/Jun W4
24 457: The Lancet_1986-2000/Oct W1
9 467: ExtraMED(tm)_2000/Dec

Set	Items	Description
S1	894	HCC AND MARKER?
S2	384	S1 AND DIAGNOS?
S3	286	S2 NOT PY=>2000
S4	143	S3 AND AFP
S5	143	RD (unique items)

7/9/5
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10228033 99219309 PMID: 10204615
Telomerase reverse transcriptase mRNA expression and telomerase activity in hepatocellular carcinoma.
Nagao K; Tomimatsu M; Endo H; Hisatomi H; Hikiji K
Center for Molecular Biology and Cytogenetics, SRL, Inc., Tokyo, Japan.
Journal of gastroenterology (JAPAN) Feb 1999, 34 (1) p83-7, ISSN 0944-1174 Journal Code: 9430794
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) has been identified as the catalytic subunit of human telomerase. To clarify the clinical significance of hTERT mRNA in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), we investigated the relationship between telomerase activity and hTERT mRNA in human HCC and non- HCC tissues. The hTERT mRNA was detected in 17 (89.47%) of 19 livers with HCC and in 4 (21.05%) of 19 noncancerous tissues from these livers. Telomerase activity was detected in 17 of the 19 tumor tissues (89.47%) and in 4 of the 19 nontumor tissues (21.05%). The hTERT mRNA was detected in all tissues that were telomerase-positive and it was undetected in all tissues that were telomerase-negative. The correlation between the expression of hTERT mRNA and human telomerase activity in this study indicates that hTERT mRNA could be useful to diagnose cancer. Also, as telomerase production may be under the control of hTERT mRNA, the possibility is great that noncancerous liver tissue with chronic liver diseases acquires HCC when the hTERT mRNA is positive.

Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: *Carcinoma, Hepatocellular--enzymology--EN; *Liver Neoplasms --enzymology--EN; *RNA, Messenger--biosynthesis--BI; *Telomerase--genetics --GE; Adult; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular--genetics--GE; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular--pathology--PA; DNA Probes--chemistry--CH; DNA, Neoplasm --analysis--AN; Liver Neoplasms--genetics--GE; Liver Neoplasms--pathology --PA; Middle Age; Severity of Illness Index; Telomerase--metabolism--ME; Tumor Cells, Cultured; Tumor Markers , Biological; alpha-Fetoproteins --metabolism--ME

CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA Probes); 0 (DNA, Neoplasm); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological); 0 (alpha-Fetoproteins)

Enzyme No.: EC 2.7.7.- (Telomerase)

Record Date Created: 19990527

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	0	EXPRESSION(W)MARKER? AND HCC
S2	6309	HCC
S3	1091	S2 AND EXPRESSION?
S4	169	S3 AND MARKER?
S5	108	S4 NOT PY=>2000
S6	28	S5 AND DNA
S7	32	S5 AND DIAGNO?

7/9/6

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10206205 99189385 PMID: 10087321

Levels of telomerase catalytic subunit mRNA as a predictor of potential malignancy.

Hisatomi H; Nagao K; Kanamaru T; Endo H; Tomimatsu M; Hikiji K

Center for Molecular Biology and Cytogenetics, SRL, Inc., Hino, Tokyo

191-0002, Japan.
International journal of oncology (GREECE) Apr 1999, 14 (4) p727-32, ISSN 1019-6439 Journal Code: 9306042
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
This study investigated the relationship between the levels of human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) mRNA and that of telomerase activity in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). A significant correlation between hTERT mRNA expression and telomerase activity by transfecting the gene encoding hTERT into telomerase-negative human fibroblast cells has clearly been demonstrated. However, the relationship between levels of telomerase activity and that of hTERT mRNA has yet to be elucidated. In this study, the levels of hTERT mRNA were analyzed in 24 HCC patients by real-time PCR. And the intensity of telomerase activity was analyzed by fluorescence-based TRAP method. The difference of hTERT mRNA level was highly significant between tumor tissues and non-cancerous liver tissues. And there were significant correlations between the levels of hTERT mRNA and that of telomerase activity (r=0.751) in tumor tissues. We observed a strong correlation between levels of hTERT mRNA and that of telomerase activity in HCC . Our results suggest that the levels of hTERT mRNA would be useful in genetic diagnostic tests, instead of telomerase activity, to screen at-risk patients of HCC in human liver tissues.
7/9/8
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09802107 98230165 PMID: 9570240
Ki-67 expression as a prognostic marker in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma.
King K L; Hwang J J; Chau G Y; Tsay S H; Chi C W; Lee T G; Wu L H; Wu C W ; Lui W Y
Department of Surgery, Veterans General Hospital-Taipei and National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan, Republic of China. KLKing@vghtpe.gov.tw
Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology (AUSTRALIA) Mar 1998, 13 (3) p273-9, ISSN 0815-9319 Journal Code: 8607909
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Ki-67 expression in tumours has been shown to be associated with prognosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In this study, primary HCC samples were obtained from 67 patients undergoing surgical resection. None of these patients had been subjected previously to any

other form of therapy, such as arterial embolization or chemotherapy. Histologically normal liver tissues from liver resection for metastatic colon cancer were taken as controls (n = 8). Monoclonal antibody against Ki-67 was used for immunostaining and flow cytometry was used to measure tumour DNA ploidy. The mean Ki-67 labelling index (percentage of Ki-67-positive cells) of the HCC (26 +/- 22%; range 0.1-89%) was significantly higher than that of the normal controls (39 +/- 0.8%, $P < 0.05$). The mean Ki-67 labelling index (19 +/- 15%; n = 28) of the tumours with diploid DNA pattern was significantly lower than those with aneuploid DNA pattern (32 +/- 25%, n = 39; $P = 0.01$). Hepatocellular carcinoma patients (n = 47) with Ki-67 index > 10% had a significantly lower disease-free and overall survival than those (n = 20) with Ki-67 index < or = 10% ($P = 0.0009$ and $P = 0.02$, respectively). Multivariate analysis showed that Ki-67 expression and tumour node metastasis stage were two independent prognostic factors for disease-free and overall survival rates. Our results suggest that the expression of Ki-67 is an independent prognostic indicator for patients with HCC after resection and could be of assistance in the decision-making of adjuvant therapy.

09/788,476

WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 25, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	"detection of hcc" and marker	0	L4
L3	L2 and "expression marker"	15	L3
L2	L1 and marker	150	L2
L1	hcc	783	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY